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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 GERALD WILSON,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 A. CUEVAS, et al.,

15 Defendants.
16

Case No.: 16cv2100-BTM (MSB)

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION
FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL**

17 On December 3, 2018, Plaintiff Gerald Wilson ("Plaintiff") submitted a motion for
18 appointment of counsel that the Court accepted on discrepancy on December 4, 2018.
19 (See ECF Nos. 56 and 57.) Plaintiff's primary argument in support of his request for
20 counsel is that his "failing health will greatly limit his ability to continue to litigate this
21 case." (See ECF No. 57 at 1.) In support of this premise, Plaintiff explains that he has
22 developed moderate degenerative arthritis in his cervical spine, he experiences
23 cramping in his fingers and toes with severe pain that renders him unable to walk at
24 times, he takes pain medication three times daily, and he walks with a cane and is
25 permanently disabled. (Id. at 2-3.) He also correctly notes that the case has a pending
26 motion to compel with a filing deadline and a Mandatory Settlement Conference set
27 before the Court. (Id. at 3.) Additionally, Plaintiff states that he cannot afford an
28 attorney; the issues in his case are complex; the defendants appear unwilling to settle;

1 an attorney would be able to help with the writing and typing in this case, the
2 presentation of evidence, and the cross examination of witnesses; and that his case “will
3 suffer great prejudice if the Court does not appoint counsel.” (Id. at 1-3.)

4 I. RELEVANT BACKGROUND

5 Plaintiff, a California prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis, filed this
6 civil rights case alleging violations of the First and Eighth Amendments against state
7 prison correctional officers arising from interactions between Plaintiff and Defendants
8 on January 27, 2016, culminating with what Plaintiff described as excessive use of force
9 by Defendants against Plaintiff. (Compl. 13-16, ECF No. 1.) Defendants in this case have
10 filed both a motion to dismiss [ECF No. 20] and a motion for partial summary judgment
11 [ECF No. 21]. The District Court granted Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment of
12 Plaintiffs’ Eighth Amendment claim for deliberate indifference to serious medical needs,
13 finding that Plaintiff had not administratively exhausted that claim, and denied
14 Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss for failure to state a claim. (Order 12, 16, ECF No. 29.)
15 The Court issued a Case Management Conference Order on February 16, 2018, and will
16 hold a Mandatory Settlement Conference on January 16, 2019. (Orders, ECF Nos. 32,
17 54.)

18 The parties submitted a Joint Discovery Plan on March 15, 2018. (ECF No. 34.)
19 Both the instant motion and Plaintiff’s motion to compel further responses to his
20 Requests for Production of Documents (ECF No. 50, filed October 15, 2018) are currently
21 pending before this Court.

22 II. LEGAL STANDARD

23 The Constitution provides no right to appointment of counsel in a civil case unless
24 an indigent litigant may lose his physical liberty if he loses the litigation. Lassiter v.
25 Dep’t Soc. Servs., 452 U.S. 18, 25 (1981). However, under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), courts
26 have the authority to “request” that an attorney represent indigent civil litigants upon a
27 showing of “exceptional circumstances.” Agyeman v. Corr. Corp. Am., 390 F.3d 1101,
28 1103 (9th Cir. 2004). When assessing whether exceptional circumstances exist, the

1 Court must undergo “an evaluation of both ‘the likelihood of success on the merits [and]
2 the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims *pro se* in light of the complexity of the
3 legal issues involved.’” Wilborn v. Escalderon, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986)
4 (quoting Weygandt v. Look, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983)). Courts must review both
5 of these factors before deciding whether to appoint counsel, and neither factor is
6 individually dispositive. Id.

7 II. ANALYSIS

8 A. Likelihood of Success on the Merits

9 A plaintiff that provides no evidence of his likelihood of success at trial fails to
10 satisfy the first factor of the *Wilborn* test. See, e.g., Bailey v. Lawford, 835 F. Supp. 550,
11 552 (S.D. Cal. 1993) (finding that where the plaintiff offered “no evidence other than his
12 own assertions to support his claims,” he failed to satisfy the first *Wilborn* factor). The
13 Court notes that Plaintiff has not presented evidence to the Court regarding the
14 likelihood of his success on the merits of his two remaining claims for Excessive Use of
15 Force in violation of the Eighth Amendment and Retaliation in violation of the First
16 Amendment. (See ECF No. 29.) Though the allegations Plaintiff raised in his complaint
17 regarding his two remaining claims are sufficient to state a claim for relief (see ECF Nos.
18 1 and 29), it is premature for the Court to determine the strength of his claims. For this
19 reason, this factor does not support the appointment of counsel.

20 B. Plaintiff’s Ability to Articulate his Claims

21 Where a pro se civil rights plaintiff shows he has a good grasp of basic litigation
22 procedure and has articulated his claims adequately, he does not demonstrate the
23 exceptional circumstances required for the appointment of counsel. See Palmer v.
24 Valdez, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009) (finding that the second *Wilborn* factor was not
25 satisfied where the District Court observed Plaintiff “was well-organized, made clear
26 points, and presented evidence effectively”). The Court has reviewed all of the
27 documents filed by Plaintiff in this case including the instant motion, the complaint [ECF
28 No. 1], Declaration [ECF No. 5], motion to proceed in forma pauperis [ECF No. 6], notices

1 of change of address [ECF Nos. 7, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42], motion for extension of
2 time to file opposition [ECF No. 24], response in opposition to motion for partial
3 summary judgment [ECF No. 27], response to Order to Show Cause [ECF No. 30], Notice,
4 Consent, and Reference of a Civil Case to a Magistrate Judge [ECF No. 36], motion for
5 leave to appear telephonically at Mandatory Settlement Conference [ECF No. 46], and
6 motion to compel responses to discovery [ECF No. 50]. From this review, it is clear to
7 the Court that Plaintiff is able to articulate his claims and navigate civil procedure
8 without legal assistance. Although Plaintiff claims this case is complex [ECF No. 57 at 2],
9 the Court notes that the two claims remaining in the case have been clearly pled and
10 survived Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. (See ECF No. 29.) Additionally, the parties
11 have represented that discovery in the case "will not be extensive" and is "very
12 focused." (Joint Discovery Plan, ECF No. 34 at 4.)

13 Plaintiff's submissions to date and the parties representations in the Joint
14 Discovery Plan demonstrate to the Court that the complexity of this case does not
15 exceed Plaintiff's abilities. While the Court is sympathetic to Plaintiff's identified health
16 concerns, it does not appear that the described conditions are exceptional
17 circumstances that interfere with his continued ability to advocate for his position, such
18 that they justify appointment of counsel. To the extent that Plaintiff requests an
19 attorney to assist him with presentation of evidence and cross examination of
20 witnesses, most prisoners in civil rights cases would prefer the expertise of an attorney.
21 As such, lacking legal expertise is the norm rather than an exceptional circumstance.
22 See, e.g., Wood v. Housewright, 900 F.2d 1332, 1335-36 (9th Cir. 1990) (denying
23 appointment of counsel where plaintiff complained that he had limited access to law
24 library and lacked a legal education).

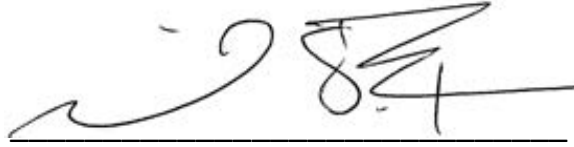
25 III. CONCLUSION AND ORDER

26 Viewing the *Wilborn* factors together, Plaintiff has not shown that he enjoys a
27 likelihood of success on the merits or that he is not able to articulate his claims and
28 litigate his case without the assistance of an attorney. The Court finds Plaintiff has not

1 established exceptional circumstances required for the appointment of counsel
2 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). The Court, therefore, **DENIES** Plaintiff's motion for
3 appointment of counsel **without prejudice**.

4 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

5 Dated: December 7, 2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MSB', is written over a horizontal line.

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7 Honorable Michael S. Berg
8 United States Magistrate Judge
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